

THE U.F.A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 16, 1922

No. 16

Consolidation of U.F.A. Fees Advocated by Red Deer Federal Board

To all U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Members in Red Deer Constituency:—

At the last meeting of the Board of the Red Deer Federal Political Association held in Lacombe on June 2nd the question of consolidating the fees of our Federal Association with those of the U.F.A. was discussed at some length and our Board was unanimous in the opinion that if the Locals in convention saw fit to pass in favor of such a scheme it would work to the great advantage of both organizations. To put the idea in general operation would necessitate an amendment to the U. F. A. Constitution which must carry by a three-fifths vote of the Annual Convention. Feeling as they do, that the question should be well considered by the rank and file of our membership and believing that there is considerable misapprehension regarding the result of this proposed amendment, the Red Deer Board has asked me to write this article outlining the idea and the benefits to be derived from consolidation.

Opportune Time for Discussion

The fact that there is a demand being made by Locals and District Associations for a more systematic and efficient way of carrying on, coupled with the fact that recent events in the political arena, both Federal and Provincial, have focussed the public eye on our activities as an economic group, has I believe made this an opportune time to open the discussion on this subject. Our Board is most anxious that the whole question be well considered in an unbiassed way, prior to our convention to be held in Red Deer on November 22nd and 23rd, so that whatever decision the convention makes regarding it may be arrived at intelligently.

The Only Democratic Way

When the U. F. A. decided to take political action it went about it in a democratic way. It was incumbent upon each constituency to decide for itself whether or not it would nominate and elect its own representative. The twelve Federal constituencies all decided to act, and each initiated and perfected its own organization in its own way. The wish and will of the majority was absolute, not only in electing the candidate, but in choosing the candidate, which is of primary importance. A study of the constitutions of the various Constituency Political Associations shows very little difference in the methods pursued, though a study of the balance sheets of each shows quite a range of administrative ability and business acumen, but all were successful to a gratifying degree.

In the article published on this page, addressed to the members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in the constituency of Red Deer, R. O. German, of the Red Deer Federal Board, who is also U.F.A. Director for the constituency, discusses the question of consolidation of fees of the Federal Constituency Association and the U. F. A. He calls attention to the necessity for retaining the essentially democratic method of choosing candidates and electing representatives adopted by the U.F.A. He expresses the opinion that "taking direct political action has brought us more tangible results even now than all the moral suasion we could exert on either of the old parties in a century," and declares that the only way in which members can show their sincerity in demanding self-government is for everyone to be engaged throughout the year in the study of legislation which will make for national well-being and the progress of the farming industry. The significance of the recent attempt to induce U.F.A. members of the House of Commons to abandon the democratic principles of their organization, and various other matters of general interest, are also discussed.

Guidance of Representatives

And now that we have twelve good men and true at Ottawa and our own Government at Edmonton we needs must settle down to the gentle art of guiding and directing them as best we can along the uncertain paths of efficient statesmanship, and in helping them to discern the dim line 'twixt vice and virtue in national affairs. If we or our children are to reap the full reward for the toil expended in reaching our present objective it is up to us to be on the job as an economic group every day of the year studying ways and means of promoting the kind of legislation that makes for equal rights. This is the only way we can demonstrate our sincerity in demanding self-government and our willingness and capacity to shoulder the responsibility appertaining thereto. As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so Citizenship is the price of Democracy. The idea that we need an active political organization only at election time is based on a wrong conception of the economic group idea.

Both old parties depended on a political machine which was allowed to rust in the field of indifference from the time the ballots were counted after one election till the war cry went out for the next one. Then the poor decrepit old machine was patched up and hauled out to harvest another crop of ballots. Seeds of dissension, extravagance and greed were scattered in its wake, until our national life which could have been a primrose garden is a barren waste of legislative mustard.

Where the Blame Will Lie

Do we want to adopt similar tactics and reap a similar reward? What happens in the way of good legislation enactments between now and next election and the result of the next election depend entirely on what we ourselves do between now and then in keeping our organization intact. And the farmer who fails to support his own organization has only himself to blame if we or our representatives fail to reach our ultimate objective. Our progress would be augmented a hundred fold if all farmers would lend their financial and moral support to the movement. The membership fee is not sufficiently high to furnish a sound argument for withholding that support.

When we first organized our Red Deer Federal Political Association we set our annual fee at one dollar per member. It was assumed that a member to qualify must first be a U. F. A. member, but all U. F. A. members in Red Deer Constituency were not necessarily required to be members

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Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 16, 1922

No. 16

The Next Step in the Fight for the Wheat Board

By H. W. WOOD

The Wheat Board Is Dead: Long Live the Wheat Board!

All efforts at reform in the way of making conditions better for the masses are stubbornly opposed by those who benefit by existing wrong conditions. This is especially true of efforts to reform financial conditions. There also seems to be an abnormality in human reasoning that inclines many individuals to prefer to prosper in comparison to others, rather than that all together should ascend to higher levels of prosperity.

The combined opposition of these forces makes practical reform very difficult and slow. This process is still further retarded by a lack of cohesion and united effort among the masses. Many reforms have been attempted by one generation, and made operative by another. The natural trend of humanity is upward, but it moves slowly and forces its way with great difficulty. The farmers of Western Canada have recently been having a very bitter experience of the results growing out of false and wrong conditions, and the extreme difficulty of effecting any reform of those conditions. Since the beginning of the cold-blooded, systematic process of deflation in 1920—the crime of the century—a process that has, or eventually will work injury to 99 per cent. of the people, the farmers of Western Canada have been trying to reform some of the existing wrong conditions, and have been brought to a very keen realization of the difficulties in the way of reform.

Principal among the economic reforms they have attempted has been that of substituting a centralized wheat selling agency for that at present in existence. Since the close of the selling of the 1919 crop, through centralized selling agencies in the United States and Canada—the compulsory wheat board in Canada and the guaranteed minimum price by the United States Government, and the taking over by that Government of all wheat unsaleable on the open market at that price and the re-sale of it through a centralized agency—wheat has rapidly declined two-thirds in value. This disaster, not only to agriculture, but to all interests resting on agriculture, is recognized not only by farmers, but by the sane, thoughtful men who are interested in the general public welfare.

Realizing that there was no hope, under the present marketing system, of selling farm products for their actual values and thus re-establishing the purchasing power of the farmers, and thereby preventing a final collapse in all trade, the farmers asked for the re-establishment of the 1919 Wheat Board, hoping thereby to get some measure of relief.

There was much opposition to this effort, and it eventually failed.

The Law Officers of the Crown, being asked for an opinion as to the constitutionality of such a Board established by the Dominion Government, gave the opinion that the Dominion Government did not have the authority, under the British North America Act, to give the Board the compulsory power that the 1919 board had. They gave the opinion, however, that this authority was vested in the Provinces. A Board without this authority would be useless.

If the farmers still intend to press forward in their efforts to secure the establishment of a Wheat Board, and every indication is that they do, it would seem from the above legal opinion, that the proper way to go about it would be to go directly to the Provincial Governments for the initial legislation. If the Governments of the three wheat growing Provinces will pass the proper initial legislation establishing the Board or Boards with the necessary power, such legislation will be constitutional. If any supplementary or supporting legislation by the Dominion Government is necessary in the movement of the wheat out of the Provinces, the Provincial Governments are the proper authorities to ask the Dominion Government for that legislation. Without any reference to whatever defects or flaws there may have been in the recent legislation regarding the Wheat Board, I think there is no question but that we went to the wrong source for that legislation. If the Province controls its trade, the Province, and the Province only, has primary authority to regulate that trade.

If the farmers of the three Provinces want a Wheat Board they should at once begin, in no uncertain terms, to make their wants known to their Provincial Governments.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

An interesting sidelight upon the methods and general efficiency of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was shed by J. E. Walsh, general manager of the association, in a recent address before a gathering of business men. "You have heard something about propaganda," he said. "We are carrying on that propaganda. We are spending millions of dollars upon it." Mr. Walsh went on to say that the C.M.A., through its efficiently organized departments, kept in constant touch with all events in the business world and in Parliament which might affect the interests of manufacturers. Every bill that came before the House of Commons was scrutinized by a staff of experts who were retained for the purpose. It may be noted that the machinery and money resources available for other groups of centralized interests are not less powerful or extensive than those of the C.M.A.

* * *

"The world stands on the brink of calamity. As one who gets many letters from soldiers all over Europe, I assure you there is further mischief brewing. The idea of grafting a League of Nations on to a Versailles treaty has made no appeal to humanity. Patriots and 'profiteers' are beginning again to cry, 'Prepare!' Desperate people are thinking out desperate plans, and we must set to work on counter-plans. Christians are studying how to manufacture poison gas. We have no escape from them and their preparations; none, so long as this world remains the old Vanity Fair of the 'Pilgrim's Progress'; so long as the money changers in the Temple of Peace think more of mandates than of mankind." —General Sir Ian Hamilton at the unveiling of a British war memorial.

The Problem of the Natural Resources

By Hon. J. E. Brownlee

PART TWO

In the year 1867, the year of Confederation, at the conference which took place among the representatives of the Canadian colonies, one of the important resolutions was that an effort be made to bring into Canada the Northwest Territories. A provision was incorporated in the British North America Act and now appears as Section 146. This provides that upon an address from the Canadian Parliament these territories might be brought into Confederation upon such terms as the Queen-in-Council might approve. Immediately following the passing of the B. N. A. Act and the calling of the first session of the Canadian Parliament delegates were sent to the Imperial Parliament to continue negotiations to bring this great western country into Canada. A definite agreement resulted by which the Hudson's Bay Company relinquished their rights in return for certain considerations.

Company Relinquishes Lands

Let me say here that the Canadian delegates both put up a very, very urgent campaign against any very large monetary consideration being given to the Hudson's Bay Company, as they contended that the title of the Hudson's Bay Company to this land was invalid, and should not be recognized by the Imperial authorities. They urged that only sufficient should be paid to avoid a lawsuit. In other words, to estimate what a lawsuit with a large and powerful corporation might involve, and pay that amount, and that amount only, in consideration for these lands. However, the Imperial Government thought there should be some substantial monetary consideration given to the Hudson's Bay Company, and an agreement was entered into whereby in return for a payment of £300,000 and one-twentieth of the arable land of that district, the Hudson's Bay Company relinquished their claim to the lands of Western Canada.

Terms Accepted

These terms were accepted by the Imperial Parliament, an Order-in-Council was passed, which becomes very important from a legal standpoint, inasmuch as that Order-in-Council provides that the Dominion of Canada may pass laws for the peace, order and good government of the territory involved. This Order-in-Council was afterwards made a part of what is known as Rupert's Land Act, which also provides that this territory should be brought into the Dominion of Canada, and that the Dominion has the right to appoint courts, to make laws, and to otherwise administer laws, not for the benefit of the people of Canada, but for the benefit of the people therein. The Imperial Government intended at first even to pay the purchase price for this relinquishment of rights, but when the bill came to the House of Lords, they inserted another clause, that the three hundred thousand pounds be paid by the Dominion of Canada. The amount was raised by a loan from London bankers and it was not repaid until 1904, and the contention of the western Provinces is that they paid their share in the repayment of that loan.

Now the reason I have dealt with that brief history up to this point is that the

whole objection of the Maritime Provinces today is built on the argument that Canada, as constituted back in 1867, bought this land from the Hudson's Bay Company, and therefore have a property interest in the land in question. On the other hand, the contention of the Prairie Provinces has been that that is not a correct statement of affairs, that we paid our share in 1904 when the loan was repaid, and that in the Order-in-Council and Rupert's Land Act both, it was distinctly stated that the territory shall be administered not for the people of the whole of Canada, but for the people therein. As Western Provinces, our contention has always been that the Dominion of Canada received this land in trust for the people who might come and settle here. We have, and when I say "we" I, of course, include previous administrations, considered whether by an appeal to the courts we could not have it declared that Canada held this land in trust only and should account to the Provinces as to its trusteeship.

From 1867, and from the time this land was officially brought into the Dominion of Canada, up until 1905, we had what is called a "territorial government". That form of government changed at various times. At first there was very little of the element of responsible government. The territory was practically governed by Ottawa, by a governor appointed by the Dominion Government. However, that was changed from time to time, until just prior to 1905 we had, under Premier Haultain in this district, just about as much responsible government as we have today in this Province, and the agitation began for the transfer of the resources, so far as Alberta and Saskatchewan are concerned. Possibly in order that you may understand the situation a little better, I should mention the position of the Province of Manitoba.

Immediately after 1867 occurred the Northwest Rebellion, in which Riel played such an important part, and after that the formation of the Province of Manitoba, and at that time the question of the natural resources was discussed. It was argued by the opposition that Manitoba should be treated just as the other Provinces. Sir John A. Macdonald took the position that with the small population of Manitoba they might use the resources so as to prejudice the immigration policy of the Dominion and that same argument has been used until quite recently. The Maritime Provinces up until 1867 were separate colonies, each one having received from the Imperial Parliament complete control of their natural resources.

About 1900 Premier Haultain first commenced definite agitation for the formation of the Territories into one Province. You can find in almost any of the libraries, I think, documents which show the negotiations between Premier Haultain and the Dominion Government leading to Provincial autonomy, and you will find there one of the things that he insisted upon was that there should be full recognition of its Provincial status and that the resources should be restored to the Provinces as well.

Again the Dominion Government took the stand which it had taken before, that

there might be an interference in the immigration policy, and that the resources should not be transferred. At least two very important changes were made. Two Provinces were formed instead of one and the resources were retained by the Dominion.

Joint Letter to Dominion Government

Now the next point for consideration is the negotiations since that time for the control of the resources. I am only going to deal with this by referring to two separate incidents. In 1914 the first definite negotiations commenced when Premiers Sifton, Scott and Roblin met at Ottawa and presented a joint letter to the Dominion Government, and inasmuch as certain papers in the Province have intimated that the claim has never been raised that we should go back beyond 1905, let me say that in that memorandum, signed jointly by the three Premiers, they maintained that the subsidies paid up to date should be considered as payment for the resources which had been alienated for use of the whole Dominion, prior to 1905, and that the resources as they stood at that time should be transferred to the Provinces.

Largely through the position of the Maritime Provinces that was not agreed to, and in 1918 there was a conference of all the Premiers in the Dominion. The Maritime Provinces took the stand, very definitely, that if any proposition of that kind were agreed to they would claim subsidies equal to the benefits given to the Prairie Provinces. As a matter of fact, propositions were put up which it would be absolutely impossible for the Dominion to accept.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan changed their demands, and from that time on asked that the Dominion Government transfer to them any resources which had not been alienated and should pay them the equivalent of any resources which had been alienated solely for the purposes of the Dominion. Alberta since 1918 seems to have stood out alone in the hope that it might be able to form some agreement which would be acceptable to the Province of Alberta, even if Saskatchewan and Manitoba were not able to get their natural resources.

Meighen Asks for Definite Offer

I believe Premier Meighen made a very earnest and conscientious effort to settle this question, and I may say that the last state prior to the present negotiations seems to have concluded in a letter from Premier Meighen saying that so far as the Dominion Government was concerned it would not be opposed, providing some agreement could be reached which would not be opposed by the Maritime Provinces, and asking the Prairie Provinces for a definite offer as to the minimum they would accept as settlement. The matter was dropped at that; Premier Meighen went to England, and what happened on his return is a matter of history.

(To be continued)

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"The laws of production have been pretty well conquered, and the great task now seems to be, mastering the laws of distribution and human association."—Howard S. Ross, K.C., D.C.L., in a public address in Montreal.

The History of Agriculture

By Ernest A. Howes, B.S.A.

CHAPTER IX.

Post War Conditions

So much is being spoken and written in these days following the Great War, as to the condition of the farmer, that it may not be out of place to direct the attention of the readers of "The U.F.A." to the records of the period that succeeded another great struggle about one hundred years ago; that following the Napoleonic wars. It is intended that this chapter shall be one of quotations, the lesson contained being so obvious as to call for little additional comment. The quotations are the words of historians, who themselves sometimes quote the writers of an earlier day, but the material may be described as an authentic record of the experiences of the farmers in England following that prolonged struggle.

The Napoleonic Wars

Apparently the wars of Napoleon produced a certain inflation as to prices and acceleration as regards living. The historian tells his story of the action and inevitable reaction as follows:—

"Many of the new men entered on their holdings with insufficient or borrowed capital. Money was still made in farming; but, instead of being realized, it was put back into the land, where, so long as prices rose, or were even maintained, it proved a profitable investment. Among all classes, including landowners and farmers, a higher standard of living prevailed. Country mansions had been built, or enlarged, and costly improvements effected in the equipment of farms—often by means of loans; heavy jointures and portions had been charged on estates; farmers and their wives had either altered their simpler habits, or brought with them into their new business more luxurious modes of life. The whole fabric rested on the continuance of the war prices. When these began to fall the crash came. Profits were reduced by half; burdens remained the same.

"Bankers pressed for their advances, landlords for their rents, tithe-owners for their tithes, tax-collectors for their taxes, tradesmen for their bills.

Live Stock Reduced

"Live stock was reduced to a minimum. Lime-kilns ceased to burn; less manure was used on the land; the least possible amount of labor was employed. The tradesmen, innkeepers, and shopkeepers of country towns suffered heavily by the loss of custom. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, collar makers, harness makers, carpenters found no work. At first the depression had been chiefly felt in corn-growing districts, especially on heavy land. But by 1816 it had spread to mixed and grass farms. In that year, bad seasons created a temporary scarcity; the rise of wheat to the old prices aggravated rural distress without helping any persons except dealers and the wealthier farmers who could afford to wait; the potato crop which had recently become important in England, failed; perpetual floods in the spring and summer were succeeded by a winter of such unusual severity, that the loss of sheep in the North was enormous. Landlords, whose land was thrown upon their hands, or who had laid charges on their estates, found themselves confronted with ruin. The alternative was hard. If the mortgagee

foreclosed the estate sold for a sum which barely recouped the charges.

"The immediate effects of the depressed condition of agriculture was a great reduction in the rates of wages, and in the demand for permanent labor. Unless the farmer could lessen his costs of production, he was rapidly sinking into bankruptcy."

Another effect, of war conditions perhaps in parallel with our time may be recorded.

"The great wealth, which has in many instances been so rapidly acquired by some of their neighbors, and probably heretofore dependents, has offered sufficient temptation to venture their property in trade, in order that they might keep pace with these fortunate adventurers. Not only the yeomanry, but almost all the farmers, who have raised fortunes by agriculture, place their children in the manufacturing line."

Greater Grain Production

A third phase may be recorded which is somewhat akin to our experience during the Great War, when we put on our propaganda of greater production.

"Up to the last decade of the eighteenth century it is probable that open arable farms, especially in the Midland counties, were mainly enclosed for conversion to pasture. In the later stages of the Napoleonic wars this tendency to grass-farming was not only checked, but violently reversed and large tracts of pasture were ploughed for corn."

We cannot leave this story of another day without calling attention to certain marketing conditions which reads as though it might have been written of now rather than of one hundred years ago.

"In this period the agricultural industry passed suddenly from prosperity to extreme depression. At first farmers met their engagements out of capital. When that was exhausted, their only resource was to sell their corn as soon as it was threshed, or their stock, for what it would fetch. The great quantity of grain thus thrown on the market in a limited time lowered prices for producers, and the subsequent advance benefited only the dealers."

One is forced to wonder whether they pressed for a Wheat Board.

Charges of Extravagance

It is here scarcely out of place to offer the comment by an historian upon the proneness of certain people to criticize their neighbor, and to attempt to dictate his policy. The words of the historian speak for themselves.

"During times of adversity it has always been the practice to charge landowners, farmers, and even laborers with extravagance, to trace distress to their increased luxury, to attribute their domestic difficulties to their less simple habits. The explanation is as old as the hills. Arthur Young, writing in 1773 'On the Present State of Waste Lands,' remarks that the landed gentry were beggared by their efforts to rival their wealthier neighbors who had amassed fortunes in trade. 'The rural frog burst in his efforts to equal the proportions of the civic ox.'"

Farmers "With Hawk on Hand"

In 1573 Tusser had alluded to farmers with "Hawk on hand" who neglected their business for sport; in the nineteenth century it was said to be the hunting-field or the racecourse which attracted them from the farm or the market. In 1649 Walter Blith had attributed the rural depression of that day to the "high stomachs" of the farmers, so in 1816 the wiseacres of the London clubs vehemently contended that farmers had only to return from claret to beer, and their wives from the piano to the hen-house, and agricultural distress would be at an end.

Unoriginal "Wiseacres"

We have our "wiseacres" in our day, and no doubt they deem themselves original.

So far our story has been the record of depression. It is now time to turn to what historians have to say of the recovery of this people from the reactionary post war conditions. Speaking of the early Victorian period he has this to say of the advance in practical farming:

"Roughly speaking, the first thirty-seven years of the new reign formed an era of advancing prosperity and progress, of rising rents and profits, of the rapid multiplication of fertilising agencies, of an expanding area of corn cultivation, of more numerous, better bred, better fed, better housed stock, of varied improvements in every kind of implement and machinery, of growing expenditure on the making of the land by drainage, the construction of roads, the erection of farm buildings, and the division into fields of convenient size."

Psychological Recovery

So much for the practical side; the psychological recovery is described further on.

"In other respects, also, the distress of 1813-37 produced good results. So long as war prices prevailed, prosperous years had brought wealth to slovens, and slugs had amassed riches in their sleep. The collapse of prosperity spurred the energies and enterprise of both landlords and tenants, who could only hold their own by economizing the cost and increasing the amount of production. Within certain limits, low prices and keen competition compelled improvement. Again, though the attraction of war-prices had driven the plow through much valuable pasture, it had also supplied the incentive which added hundreds of thousands of acres of wastes to the cultivated area of the country. Finally, during the era of Protection landlords and farmers had learned to rely too entirely upon Parliamentary help in their difficulties. They had been prone to expect that alterations in the protective duties would turn the balance between the success and failure of their harvests. Now disappointment after disappointment had taught them the useful lesson that they could expect no immediate assistance from legislative interference, and that if they wanted aid they must help themselves."

It is difficult to leave this chapter without moralizing upon the parallel that obtained one hundred years ago, and in

(Continued on page 8)

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information For Officers and Members.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO CREDIT SYSTEM

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a recent meeting of the Ghost Pine U. F. A. Local, and has been forwarded to the secretary of the Bow River U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association, for consideration at the forthcoming annual convention of that association:

"Whereas, the Dominion of Canada is at present suffering from an industrial depression which is causing distress and hardship to the majority of our citizens and is causing unrest which may well be viewed with alarm, and

"Whereas, we do not believe that this depression is due to the Great War, as we emerged from the war with increased productive powers, and our great natural resources intact, but believe that our credit system is inefficient and is the fundamental cause of the ever-recurring and intensifying waves of depression;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we instruct our member for Bow River to use his influence in insisting that a full and complete Parliamentary inquiry be made into the credit system before the present Bank Act comes up for revision in Parliament."

The Canadian Senate

Ghost Pine Local also passed a resolution, which was forwarded to the secretary of the Bow River U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association for consideration at the annual convention, asking the member for Bow River to use his influence in having the Senate abolished, or if this is impractical, to have Senators elected as our members of Parliament are elected.

CALGARY-MACLEOD TRAIN SERVICE

Decision was reserved by the Board of Railway Commissioners in the matter of the reduced train service on the Calgary-Macleod branch of the C. P. R., at their sitting in Calgary on Sept. 28th and 29th. Representatives of the railway quoted figures showing that the two trains at present operating on this line had, in a period of two weeks, produced net earnings of \$2,739.07. With the same amount of traffic, it was estimated that the loss incurred by running four trains, as formerly, two each way, would have been over \$1,000 for the two-week period.

H. Higginbotham, Provincial Secretary of the U. F. A., Mavor Fawcett of Macleod, T. C. Milne, M.L.A., Claresholm, G. G. Coote, M.P., and others presented the case of the farmers of this territory. Mr. Higginbotham dealt especially with the loss and inconvenience caused to producers of milk and cream. The quality of the cream had deteriorated through standing over night awaiting shipment, and consequently the price obtained was less. Many farmers found it hardly worth while to ship milk and cream at all, under these conditions.

He pointed out that the only argument of the railway was the loss of revenue, but added that if this were a conclusive argument the Board of Railway Commissioners would have no reason for existence. Their purpose, he contended, was to determine if the present service were adequate to the needs of the people.

Other matters brought forward were the loss of time caused to people having to attend sittings of the court in Macleod, the judiciary centre for a consid-

WOULD CONSOLIDATE FEES

The following resolution from Hanna Local U.F.A. No. 536 has been sent in for consideration by the Committee on the Constitution:—

"Whereas at the present time we have the U.F.A. Central, twelve Federal, and close to fifty Provincial Constituency Associations, all acting individually, without any connection one with the other, which state of affairs leads to overlapping and duplication of work and expense, and if continued will not tend to unity and sameness of purpose among us as an economic group;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Local favors co-ordination between the Central, Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations, bringing them together as part of a systematic whole, in which each district will retain its independence and democratic formation.

"Be it further resolved, that to bring this about we recommend that the U.F.A. fee includes Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations."

erable territory; the increasing use of automobiles, made necessary by inadequate train service, and reflected, in turn, in decreased passenger traffic; loss to farmers through delay in securing harvest hands, and repairs to harvesting and threshing machinery; and deterioration of fruit shipped in for preserving.

Relief for Small Dairymen

At a meeting in Edmonton the application of the Alberta Dairymen's Association for a lower express rate on three gallon cream cans was heard. At present the minimum charge is on a five gallon can. This arrangement penalizes the small producers. There are 35,000 cream shippers in the Province, the majority of them shippers of small lots. The commissioners gave the dairymen and express companies one month in which to reach a satisfactory arrangement. Failing to do this the commission will draw up a tariff.

DEVISE PLAN TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

Bellis Local report that their organization is in flourishing condition, as they have a large membership and about \$100 in their treasury. In order to further increase their membership, they are offering to pay the membership fees for one year of anyone who secures two new members. In the purchase of binder twine alone, they find that the Local has saved more to the members than the amount of the membership fee, and next year they plan to do almost all their buying co-operatively.

DESCRIBES WORK OF CENTRAL OFFICE

Central Office will be pleased to supply to Locals, on request, any reasonable number of a 7-page pamphlet describing the work carried on in the Central Office, and the method in which the Central Office functions.

Many members have a somewhat hazy idea of what their Central Office does and how it is supported, and some of the secretaries report that this lack of knowledge is one of the stumbling blocks in the way of increasing the membership

of their Locals. This pamphlet will be useful in meeting this difficulty.

SHIPPING HOGS CO-OPERATIVELY

Lac La Biche Local are making arrangements to ship a carload of hogs co-operatively, and it is hoped that these will be completed shortly. Other matters in which this Local are actively interested are securing a brand reader for the district, retaining the services of the district nurse, and getting repairs to roads. For the latter purpose, a map was prepared and forwarded to the local member of the Legislature, showing where work was needed.

U. F. A. LITERATURE IN IOWA

A letter received from the Extension Service of the Iowa State College of Agriculture states that material received from the Central Office of the United Farmers of Alberta will be "a definite help in developing suggestive programs for the rural organizations in the State of Iowa."

Resolutions for Annual Convention

The following resolutions having been adopted by the South Hand Hills Division No. 4 U. F. A. District Association, will be brought before the Annual Convention for consideration:

Community Leases

Resolution from Lonebutte Local No. 643—Whereas, we, the farmers and stockholders of this district, suffer from insufficient pasture to enable us to farm successfully and keep the requisite amount of stock; Therefore, be it resolved that we petition the Government at Edmonton to draft such legislation as would enable us, the bona fide settlers, effectively to take over at the same rental the adjoining Government lease lands, along the lines suggested by the Survey Board.

The Canadian Council of United Farmers

Resolution from Lonebutte Local—Whereas, the United Farmers stand for democracy in government, whether of the country or organizations; and whereas, the interpretation of democracy, as exemplified by group organization, has been defined—"That a Government should derive its power from the consent of the governed," and further "that all representatives or members of Government should be chosen or elected by the people, or by their elected representatives."

Therefore, be it resolved, that at our next Provincial Convention, the U.F.A. delegates, in Convention assembled, do elect a representative, or representatives, to meet with other representatives similarly chosen from other Provinces by like organizations; these same representatives from farmers' organizations, duly elected by their Provincial Associations, to form and to constitute and to be known as the Canadian Council of United Farmers. And further, that the said Council shall meet as often as necessary to take up questions of national and inter-Provincial nature, and to arrange for the settlement or working out of such questions, or to make recommendations concerning such questions to their various organizations, and to have charge and full authority in handling all propaganda of national or inter-Provincial nature, political or otherwise, the expenses of the Council to be borne by the Provincial organizations represented therein.

Members will regret to learn that according to a despatch from Saskatoon H. Jones, president of Camrose Local of the U.F.A., was killed in a rear-end collision on the Grand Trunk Pacific near Duhamel, Alberta, on October 8th. Mr. Jones and others were on a cattle train bound for Calgary.

October Bulletin

Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

NOTE: This is the third of a series of monthly bulletins to give timely information of value to farmers

Feeds for Winter Steer Feeding

Winter steer feeding is profitable, but the profit depends upon the proper utilization of the cheapest and best farm-grown feeds.

This is the proper time to determine the rotations to be followed next year, and the types of crops to be grown for the production of suitable winter feeds.

From the results of many years of careful study of the growing and purchasing of feeds for winter steer feeding, the Experimental Farms have published their compiled results as special pamphlets on "Winter Feeds for Steer Feeding." Write to your nearest Experimental Farm for these valuable pamphlets.

Ship Live Poultry by Carlots

The co-operative shipping of

live poultry has made rapid progress. A single shipment in Quebec returned farmers \$1,000 to \$1,500 more per car than would otherwise have been obtained. There is no loss through shrinkage by this method; the birds are fed while in transit and are delivered at shipping weight. In a number of instances the birds have actually increased in weight while in transit. Write the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, for further particulars.

Finish Your Lambs Before Marketing

With an abundance of cheap grains it should be profitable to feed up unfinished lambs because the public are demanding fresh-killed lamb meat and are willing to pay higher prices for it. Send only the finished lambs to market and retain the others until finished.

Storing Ice This Winter

Plans and specifications for small cold storages suitable for farmers, dairymen,

country storekeepers, summer camps and country homes will be sent free on application to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa. Instruction on the subject of storing ice for summer use will also be given.

Eat More Canadian Fruit

The Canadian fruit crop is unexcelled for quality, flavor and attractiveness, and a bumper crop is now being harvested. Give Canadian children Canadian fruit. Canadian potatoes and onions are now sold by weight only and according to specified grades.

New Book on Insects

An illustrated book on insects affecting greenhouse plants has just been issued by the Entomological Branch. This book will be of particular value to greenhouse men and florists, and will be sent free on application to the Publications Branch.

New Publications

Growing Feeds for the Winter Feeding of Beef Cattle.
Feeds for Wintering and Winter Fattening of Beef Cattle in Eastern Canada.
Crop Rotations.
Preparing Poultry Produce for Market.
Dressing and Cutting Lamb Carcasses.
Finishing Lambs for the Block.
Storage of Ice.
Insects Affecting Greenhouse Plants.
List of all publications available.



Publications Branch
Dominion Department of Agriculture
Ottawa

103

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too



USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

77

To Make Good Bread

Two things are essential---
Good Flour and Good Yeast

Practically any standard brand of patent flour will give good results. At the Edmonton Exhibition the prizes for bread are fairly evenly distributed amongst competitors using various brands of flour.

With yeast, however, it is quite different. Practically all the prizes have been won with bread made with one brand of yeast, those taken with other yeasts being almost negligible. Out of 20 first prizes, 20 seconds and 20 thirds awarded in the last three years, all firsts, 17 seconds and 19 thirds went to bread made with White Star yeast cakes.

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The U.F.W.A. and Juniors

TO MAKE MEETINGS INTERESTING

A pamphlet published by the U. F. W. A. in 1917 contains a section entitled "To Make Meetings Interesting." If this could be accomplished in the case of every Local, our problems of increasing the membership, organization of new Locals, and keeping the Association at the highest point of efficiency would solve themselves. But since it is impossible to make every meeting of every Local of primary interest to every woman in the community, we must resort to secondary measures.

Every member of every Local, however, should realize that it is her duty to make the Local meetings valuable and interesting, not only to herself, but to her neighbors. Too often we attend meetings hoping that "they" will have a good program arranged and that "they" will carry it out in a brisk and interesting manner. If, instead of this attitude, all of us would adopt one where the uppermost thought in our minds is that "I" can do my part by listening attentively and appreciatively to those who take part in the program and that "I" will contribute my best thought to the discussions,—what an improvement in our Local meetings there would be!

A Local where every member does this need have no concern about keeping up the membership. Every woman in the neighborhood will want to share this good thing within her reach. A Local where every member makes it her business to see that the meetings are interesting need have little anxiety as to whether the adjoining districts will organize. The women of the nearby communities will be looking on with envy and seeking at the first opportunity to emulate the spirit of their neighbors.

All suggestions for making meetings interesting shrink into insignificance beside this prime consideration of every member doing her share.

J. B. KIDD,

Provincial Secretary U. F. W. A.

A MESSAGE FROM ONTARIO

Miss Meta S. Laws, Provincial Secretary of the United Farm Women of Ontario, has issued a bulletin which contains a message of inspiration that should appeal not only to the farm women of Ontario but to their western sisters as well. She writes:

"Our clubs are not filling the place they were designed in our lives unless they are making the educative side very prominent. True, as farm people, we need entertainment and recreation, but even more than this we need so to direct our activities that we may place our industry on such an economic footing as will make it possible for us to have in our lives something else besides hard and disappointing work—disappointing work because under the present conditions which have fastened themselves upon us, all other industries were organized while ours was not.

"May we as United Farm Women get a vision of the great things which are needed and which can be obtained through our efforts. May we forget all trivial and personal concerns that would hinder our co-operation with each other in a determined effort to place our great industry upon the high plane which its national importance deserves, and which national prosperity requires.

"The first thing for us to do is to realize the dignity of our profession and in a straightforward, honorable, persistent way strive so to educate ourselves that the attainment of our objects may be made possible.

"No one of us can do this alone, but the intelligent co-operation of the individuals who see need for our organization and believe in the principles through whose establishment we hope to attain, will gain for us the desired end."

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS

Mrs. L. Y. McKinney, who is undertaking to answer questions with regard to "Community of Interests," has changed her address, which is now 2052 Angus Street, Regina.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 5)

the years immediately following, but it would appear that the lesson is so obvious, "that he who runs may read."

A Note on Post War Conditions

[While the bearing upon present conditions of Dean Howes' exceedingly interesting account of the period of the Napoleonic wars and afterwards is in certain respects apparent, it may perhaps be of interest to note one or two important aspects of the problem which he raises.

Evils Still Unchecked

One of them is that although the undoubted evils of alternate inflation and depression had become apparent a hundred years ago, and have since been manifest at intervals of increasing frequency not only after great wars, but also during periods of prolonged peace, so little progress has been made in the interval in the application of sound principles of economic and social science to this particular problem that these evils still remain unchecked. There is also definite evidence in the present case that the policy of forced deflation was decided upon at the Brussels economic conference in the face of the opposition of some noted economists, who predicted that serious business disorganization, agricultural depression and unemployment would follow in consequence of the adoption of this policy. The policy was adopted in Britain, the United States and Canada.

History repeats itself in an evil sense only in so far as humanity has failed to profit by the lessons of the past. In times not very remote, deaths from disease in military campaigns usually exceeded the deaths in action, and pestilence "inevitably" followed in the wake of every great war. The historian of a bygone day might well have regarded such an order of events as ordained for all time. But, thanks to the progress of medical and sanitary science, deaths from disease in the armies engaged in the late war were comparatively few in proportion to the numbers engaged, and in countries well-equipped with scientific knowledge, skill and appliances, and an adequate food, supply, the death rate among the civilian population in some cases declined during the war, and has since increased but slightly if at all. In this respect history has not repeated itself. If it had, the cause would have been, not the war, but medical stupidity. The recurrence of certain epidemic diseases now almost unknown, was, at one

time considered normal. Influenza and some others still remain, but the not unreasonable hope is entertained that these may shortly be eradicated.

Why Social Science Lags Behind

Unfortunately, applied social science always lags behind applied physical science, and perhaps the gap is widening. In the social sciences a great body of apathy, prejudice and interested opposition must be overcome before advances can be made in the application of principles. In war and post war periods the progress of social science is not only arrested; it suffers a definite set-back, because society itself tends to become reactionary. Hence the current cant about a "return to pre-war conditions," when there can be no return.

In the field of pure science all authorities are eager, first to test, and then to apply new knowledge. Frequently, in the social sciences, it is only after prolonged struggle, in which a boycott of silence must be broken, that the opportunity to be heard is won. Today, happily, there is a widespread and growing demand, first for a full public investigation into the causes of depression, and second for the application of the necessary remedies. And the prosecution of this demand will not act as a deterrent to the application of more scientific methods to the actual tasks of production either in farming or in manufacturing.

One Notable Contrast

It is, perhaps, worthy of note, that at the time of the Napoleonic wars co-operation itself (in the commercial sense) existed, for the most part, as an idea in the minds of a few men who were regarded as visionaries. The economist who had ventured to predict that one hundred years later the co-operative movement would number between thirty and forty million adherents throughout the world, that in many universities the study of the principles of co-operation would occupy an important place on the curriculum, or that the whole of the wheat crop of a nation might be marketed successfully through a single marketing agency, as in Canada in 1919, would hardly have been taken seriously. Such organizations as those which the farmers of Canada have built up in several of the Provinces would have been illegal a hundred years ago. The knowledge that man, gifted with power to turn the forces of nature to his own use, may also, by the application of knowledge through organization, consciously direct to the advantage of society the great social and economic forces, had not yet been born.—Editor.]

CHEAPNESS NOT THE AIM

"The co-operative store that deals honestly in honest goods will always find it difficult to compete with the 'cheap store.' A society that merely runs a 'cheap store' is injuring the co-operative movement.

"The important fact to get into the minds of the members is that the purpose of co-operation is to distribute good goods, to give honest weight at fair prices.

"The private store that sells inferior goods and takes advantage of the customer in the little matters wherever it has a chance, may be able to undersell the co-operative store, but the customer in the end will pay more. We must get the people to understand this. The purpose of the co-operative store is not low price, but the best value for the money."

—From "Co-operation."

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Books Available on Credit Reform

In response to numerous inquiries for books and pamphlets on the subject of credit reform, a small number of these has been obtained by Central Office, and will be sold to members at prices just sufficient to cover the cost of handling. As it has been suggested that Parliament should be asked to postpone the revision of the Bank Act for twelve months, in order that an exhaustive Parliamentary inquiry into the credit system may be held and the evidence made public, credit reform will undoubtedly be discussed at some length in the House of Commons next session.

Need for Untrammelled Inquiry

The principles outlined in the books mentioned below apply equally to agriculture and manufacturing enterprise. Whether these principles can be fully established will be determined after thorough and untrammelled inquiry, provided that their most capable advocates are given opportunities to present their case as favorable as the opportunities now enjoyed by their opponents. The basis of the proposals associated with the name of Major Douglas is described by Prof. Pirou of the University of Bordeaux as "sound and original," and their author as a "master of the subject of credit."

In Canada the "Ottawa Citizen," a newspaper of independent views and progressive policy, is an active supporter of the social credit movement. The movement first found expression in "The New Age," a weekly review of politics, literature and art, whose editor, Mr. A. R. Orage, has been associated for many years with plans for constructive reform. The editorship is now being taken over by Major Arthur Moore, a former president of the Oxford Union Society, the famous society of which, at the University of Oxford, many of the leaders in British public life have been members. Major Moore is known to a world-wide public as a foreign correspondent of the "London Times." He is to-day a strong supporter of the social credit movement, and is endeavoring to bring the proposals to a practical issue.

To Adapt Demand to Supply

During the past few weeks the subject has been given much prominence by the publication, in the "Manchester Guardian," the "Daily News," and other British newspapers, of correspondence between Major Douglas and Premier Lloyd George, in reference to the repayment of debts owing to the United States. These proposals have also commanded attention in the United States press. For the most part, however, credit reform has been subject to a persistent boycott in the press, or attempts have been made to confuse the issue by falsely suggesting that the plans involve the unregulated issue of "fiat money." The essence of the reforms, as outlined by supporters, is "to adapt demand to supply, to regulate consumption by production, and really to cut our coat according to our cloth."

It is contended that the financial system to-day fails to accomplish the social object of delivering the products of agriculture and industry in abundance; that on the other hand it "positively sabotages production and cuts down supply after having first reduced effective demand." The proposals deal, not only with the issue of credit by loans, etc., but also

with the equally important question of the withdrawal of credit by taxation and other means.

"Under New Management," by Hugh P. Vowles, an associate of H. G. Wells in sociological work, contains several lucid chapters on this subject. No copies of this book are at present available, however, at Central Office. It may be obtained direct from the publishers.

The following may be obtained from Central Office:—

Economic Democracy. By Major C. H. Douglas. Revised edition. Cloth binding. Price, \$1.75.

Credit Power and Democracy. With a draft scheme for the Mining Industry. By Major C. H. Douglas. With a commentary on the included scheme by A. R. Orage. Revised edition. Cloth. Price, \$2.25.

Dividends for All. An explanation of the Douglas Scheme. By W. Allen Young. Price, 15 cents.

A New Policy for Labor. A book designed to be a topical introduction to the ideas, economic and social, of Major Douglas. By Hilderic Cousens. Cloth. Price, \$1.50.

Unemployment: the Cause and a Remedy. By Arthur Kitson. Cloth. Price, \$1.50.

It's Like This. By N. Dudley Short. Dealing with the Douglas-New Age scheme, this story of an imaginary island gives a useful introduction to the subject. Price, 15 cents.

The Control and Distribution of Production. By Major C. H. Douglas. Some of the chapters were first delivered as lectures before the Sociological Society, the Ruskin College at Oxford, and the National Guilds' League. Cloth. Price, \$2.25.

The Douglas Theory. By Major C. H. Douglas. A reply to criticisms of the Douglas-New Age Scheme by J. A. Hobson. Price, 15 cents.

In addition to the above the following periodicals may be of interest:—

Public Welfare. A monthly review of contemporary finance and industry, contains from issue to issue articles in simple and lucid form explaining the credit proposals, and applying principles to the definite problems of finance and taxation as these problems present themselves. Subscriptions may be sent through Central Office. Price, \$1 per annum.

The New Age. A weekly review of politics, literature and art. 38 Corsitor Street, London, E.C. 4 England. Price 30 shillings per annum.

ADVOCATE PAYMENT OF SALARY TO MEMBERS

Since the last issue of "The U.F.A." was published the following resolution, on the subject of the sessional indemnity, has been received, with a request for publication:—

"Resolved, that we, the members of Moyer-ton Local No. 184, are of the opinion that a yearly salary is a more satisfactory method of remuneration than the 'sessional indemnity' for the Provincial members of Parliament."

Flat Lake Local also favor legislation to regulate upon definite principles the salaries paid to members. A resolution protesting against the amount of the indemnity, similar in form to resolutions already published, has been received from Waskatenau Local. This Local wishes the local member to return \$150 to the treasury.

Science Mound Local, at a recent meeting, expressed the opinion, by resolution, "that the indemnity paid to members at the last special session was none too high."

Glenevis Local expresses the opinion that \$250 was too high a figure, and that \$150 would have been adequate, and adds:

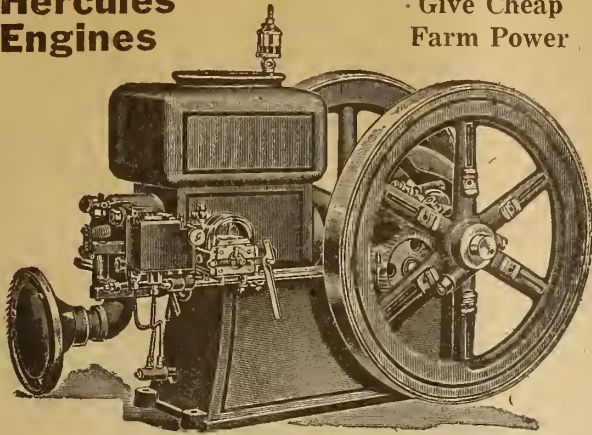
"Whereas this Local is of the opinion that the payment to members of a sessional indemnity is wrong, therefore we request that legislation be passed whereby the members would be placed on a salary basis."

Reference was made in "The U.F.A." of September 15th to a resolution by Sedgewick Local expressing disapproval of the amount of the indemnity. This was an error; the resolution came from the Wheatland Local, at Sedgewick.

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16-inch Steel Beam Plow	19.50
5-Section Boss Harrows	25.00
45-gallon Steel Shipping Drums	6.90
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\$8.00 for a Plow Bottom, Breaker or Stubble, 12-in., 14-in., or 16-in. Shipment from Calgary or Edmonton only.

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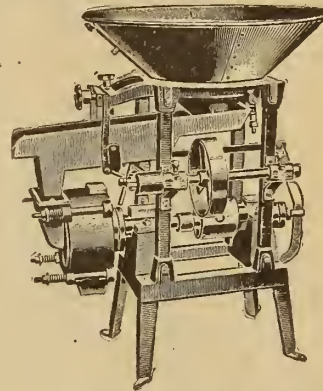
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G83—9 3/4 in. plates; wt. 300 lbs.	32.00
G84—Baggers, for above grinders.	5.00



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V123—Gear, 3 1/4-in. arm, 2 1/2 x 1/2-in. tire; wt. 805 lbs.	\$80.00
V118—Trees and Yoke, for standard wagons and gears, no stay chains; wt. 35 lbs.	\$3.75	4.00
Lazy-Back Seats, for standard farm wagons	3.75	4.00

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Fall Plowing Will Kill Grasshoppers

Professor E. H. Strickland, Government entomologist, has prepared a circular containing valuable advice to farmers in the area in which grasshoppers gave trouble this year. Some of this advice is pertinent to the fall season. Mr. Strickland says:—"The destructive grasshoppers lay their eggs during August and September either in sod (Roadside Grasshopper) or in stubble and deserted land (Lesser Migratory and Two-striped Grasshopper), and no eggs are laid in land that has been summer-fallowed.

Plow Stubble Lands Deeply

"Where it is practicable from a cultural point of view all stubble land that is to be seeded next year should be deeply plowed this fall as soon as the crop has been removed. The plowing will bury the eggs that have been laid so deeply that they will not hatch in the spring, and it will prevent any further egg-laying in the field so plowed.

"Early fall disking is less effective than plowing, though it will lessen subsequent egg laying, and all eggs that are brought to the surface will be destroyed by the sun.

"When fall plowing is not advisable or practicable, stubble land should be plowed to a depth of not less than eight inches before seeding in the spring. Care must be taken to see that the furrows are well turned over and the plow should be followed with a packer. When this work is well done very few hoppers will reach the surface.

Spring Disking of Little Value

"Spring disking, unless followed by plowing, is of little value and it may do more harm than good, for it merely buries the eggs to different depths in loose earth, with the result that the hatching period is greatly prolonged, and fields that have been so treated require frequent poisoning in order to catch the constantly hatching grasshoppers as soon as they appear, and before they have done much damage to the crop.

"In the more sandy districts which are infested with the Lesser Migratory and Two-striped Grasshoppers, the problem of control is more difficult, since these species lay their eggs promiscuously in stubble land and in deserted fields, and do not gather into breeding areas. No crops should be sown on stubble land in such districts unless it has been deeply plowed, and any rye that is stubbled-in this fall will be seriously infested.

"Deserted lands and fields that are to be summer-fallowed next year constitute a serious menace to all crops in the district, and the best method of handling them requires careful consideration.

"Whenever possible summer-fallowing should be started early in the season, while the ground is still moist. The fields should be plowed from the edges towards the centre, or in strips, so that the grasshoppers that have hatched will be herded together. These must be poisoned before the plowing is completed."

CONSOLIDATION OF U.F.A. FEES ADVOCATED BY RED DEER FEDERAL BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

of our Political Association. Naturally or unnaturally certain U.F.A. members could not see their way to support our Political Association, the reason given being that they did not believe in taking political action. But the old line parties were good enough and there was an odd instance where U.F.A. men worked against their own economic gain at election time. Anyway, the net result was that then and now there were more U.F.A. members in Red Deer Federal Constituency than there were members in our Political Association. That this handicap was not serious was proven by election returns, but herein lies the difference, as I see it, then and now. Our work then was solely to select and elect our man. Now our work is to guide, advise and direct the work of that man. This must be done through the Locals, and how can a Local effectively contribute its part if a portion of the membership does not belong to and perhaps does not believe in our Political Association.

Fair Criticism and Party Propaganda

Take as a concrete example the matter of the so-called "indemnity grab" of our Provincial members that is causing such a furore in the Liberal press. Let me say I am firmly convinced that the press is overdoing itself in its effort to aggravate a serious situation and to create suspicion and

distrust in our ranks. My field work as Director gives me an opportunity to keep tab on the pulse of the U.F.A. in my district, and I know that the majority of our members, while they feel deeply about the matter, are disgusted with the sob editorials appearing in the press, and I know an isolated case or two where anti-Progressive U.F.A. members are using the opportunity to spread dissension in the ranks of their Local. If all U.F.A. members were bona-fide members of the various Provincial Constituency Associations there would be a closer bond of sympathy and understanding between themselves and our legislators. These more or less drastic resolutions would be fewer in number and have more weight. I hold no brief for our M.L.A.'s, and am not trying to condone any possible misdemeanor on their part. Fair criticism is always justified, but let us be sure of its source. Let us not be confused by Liberal propaganda camouflaging under U.F.A. colors.

Proposed Fusion and Bogus Public Opinion

Another place where those opposed to U.F.A. principles are most anxious to create a bogus public opinion is in the matter of the proposed fusion of the Progressives with the Liberals. Fortunately, the undemocratic overtures of the high priests at Ottawa did not appeal to our Alberta members strongly enough to secure results, but had this come to an issue, it would have been the voice of the few anti-Progressives in our ranks that would have been construed by the press as being the voice of the U.F.A. people. A glance at what happened in the U.F.O. at Toronto recently in connection with the battle for control of the "Farmers' Sun" will lend color to this argument. There was a case where economic interests separated the sheep from the goats and the result was, happily, in favor of the real U.F.O. people.

Then there is this other angle. We want to be democratic. We want all our U.F.A. members to join our Federal Association. It is open to every one of you to shoulder your small part of the load and to enjoy your share of the privileges therein. We believe our policies are good enough for all members to subscribe to. If they're not, we want you to join, so we can reap the benefits of your advice in making our policies better. We want you all to have the full legal right to sanction or condemn the action of our member, which can be properly voiced only through each Local's representation to the Annual Convention of the Red Deer Federal Association. If all join we can lower our membership to not more than fifty cents and carry on in a business-like way.

Need Voice of Full Membership

The present situation is this: The Constitution of the Red Deer Federal Constituency Political Association says a convention must be held annually. Now if we called a convention on this year's paid-up membership the mayor's address of welcome would be made to empty seats. We have no 1922 paid-up membership as far as I know, due I believe to the fact that we have no efficient way of collecting our dues. So we are calling our convention on last year's membership in our Federal Association. This part of the convention will be held on November 22nd, and only matters strictly political can be dispensed thereat. On that day we can hear Mr. Speakman's report, consider the financial statement of our secretary, elect our officers for 1923, and that is about as far as we can go legally owing to the fact that nearly every other line of thought is along matters of policy or principles where we must have the voice of our full membership, and only a portion of that membership is represented there.

To overcome this difficulty, and that we may be able to act on any resolutions that may come up, we are making the second day a U.F.A. day, to which Locals may send delegates to the full extent of their 1921 U.F.A. membership on the basis of one to ten. On this day we can discuss and dispose of any and every resolution that may come up if time permits. We can, if the convention sees fit, elect the U.F.A. Director for 1923, thus saving time at the big U.F.A. Convention. The voice of the convention on the second day will give articulate expression to the wishes of the organized farmers of Red Deer Constituency. At least the second day offers itself as a medium for that purpose. Whether full advantage will be taken of the opportunity rests entirely with the Locals of Red Deer in sending their quota of representatives. I sincerely hope that this convention will see fit to organize a Red Deer Federal Association (deleting the word "Political") embodying all the U.F.A. members in the constituency, by passing a resolution something along these lines—"Resolved that the U.F.A. membership fee shall be two dollars per year to Central Office (or some

other stated sum), one dollar to the Local, and such other dues as the various Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations see fit to set in their own respective constituencies." This will give each constituency complete autonomy in the matter of setting the dues of their members, but said dues will be collected by each Local secretary at the time each member pays his U.F.A. dues and sent, in the proper proportion, to the Association to which they belong to be dispensed at the wish and will of the people who subscribe such dues. Thus the privileges and burdens of responsible citizenship will be equally distributed and we will begin to travel the road to real efficiency. Most important of all, this will minimize the danger of action being taken to unseat some of our members through carelessness in complying with clause ten of the Dominion Elections Act.

A Matter of Local Option

The only argument I have heard voiced against the consolidation idea is that the new system would tend to force some U.F.A. member to subscribe to the political side of our organization against his will. The opinion has been voiced that there are staunch U.F.A. members who will not support direct political action by the organization of which they are such staunch members, and will be automatically driven out of the U.F.A. I have never yet met a man who couched this argument in the first person singular. However, granted there may be some foundation for a prophecy that some supposedly staunch U.F.A. members will resign from their Locals rather than pay political dues, I would draw attention to the fact that the amendment to our Constitution as suggested above is sufficiently elastic to permit the Local to which such a member belongs to pay his political dues for him if they see fit. It is entirely a matter of local option. It must be remembered that it was only after an overwhelming demand for political action had been made by the Locals themselves that the matter was finally brought before the Annual Convention and acted upon. The great majority were in favor of it, and I feel sure the great majority are in favor of carrying on political action in an efficient way.

The question is, "Is our organization going to continue in the present haphazard hit-and-miss system, fearing the possibility of losing a few doubtful members, or are we going to adopt a clear-cut and concise system of progress and achievement?" Even the most sceptical will admit that taking direct political action has brought us more tangible results even now than all the educational propaganda and moral suasion we could exert on either of the old parties in a century.

Will Pay Dues for a Lifetime

The returns in actual cash to the farmers of this Province alone in connection with the saving in freight achieved when our men at Ottawa forced the issue of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement will this year indemnify every farmer for all the U.F.A. dues he has paid out in his life-time, figuring on the basis of averages. Political action pays financially, morally, and mentally. In a monetary way it pays bigger dividends than any other investment we can make, including a seat on the grain exchange or even a membership in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It will continue to pay only so long as we are willing to show ourselves as true citizens of Canada, as farmers true to the rights and privileges of our heritage and profession, willing to fight and pay for the protection of those rights and privileges and who, as an economic group, will never consent to sacrifice principle for expediency in order to take a short cut to the Golden Gate of our desires over which is written the one word and eternal motto "Equity."

Fraternal yours,

R. O. GERMAN.

September 25th, 1922.

[In the issue of September 15th, "The U.F.A." published a resolution by the Camrose Provincial Constituency Convention, in which a consolidation of membership fees was proposed.]

LEAGUE OF NATIONAL AWAKENING

Readers of "The U.F.A." who are interested in the effort to make war less probable by exposing its causes, are invited to write to "The League of National Awakening," 26 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W., London, England, for literature and booklets. The League is seeking, in the words of the secretary, R. L. Pearson, "to rescue the whole subject of war from the hands of the sentimentalists," and to direct the movement to prevent war along constructive lines.

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New Chairman of the National Railways

The appointment of Major-General Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K.B., as president and chairman of the Board of Management of the Canadian National Railway system, was made by the Dominion Cabinet on October 4th. Eight other members of the board were appointed: J. H. Sinclair, K.C., of New Glasgow; R. P. Gough, of Toronto; James Stewart, chairman of the former Wheat Board; E. R. Deearry, of Montreal; F. G. Dawson, of Prince Rupert; Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; G. A. Bell, deputy minister of railways, and Gerald Ruel.

Sir Henry Thornton, a naturalized British subject, was born in the United States, and received his earliest railway experience on the Pennsylvania railway system. In 1914 he became general manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England, which position he resigned on taking over the direction of the Canadian National Railways. The appointment is for a term of three years, at an annual salary of \$50,000.

Premier King, in a statement to the press, said that the regulation that no member of the board should have any connection with any firm selling supplies to the railways, nor be a shareholder, had been complied with. He said that the reason for appointing an outsider rather than a Canadian to manage the National Railways was that a Canadian would probably have been accused of being under the domination of his previous railway connections.

R. M. JOHNSON UNSEATED—WILL APPEAL

On October 6th R. M. Johnson, Progressive M.P. for Moose Jaw, was unseated and himself and his official agent were disfranchised for a period of seven years, by a judgment of two justices of the King's Bench Court of Saskatchewan. This judgment was the result of a breach of certain provisions of the Dominion Elections Act, one of which provides that all expenses of a candidate in an election must be paid by or through his "official agent," and be properly set forth in that official's returns; and the other being that no account in connection with such election expenses shall be paid after fifty days except upon the order of a judge.

It appears in this case that eleven accounts, amounting in all to \$1,317.11, being for rent of rooms, advertising, salaries of assistants, etc., had been paid by an organization which was supporting Mr. Johnson, and while appearing in the returns had not been paid by or through the "official agent," while two accounts, aggregating \$88.00, had been paid by the candidate after the expiration of the fifty days referred to, without the proper authority having been obtained. Mr. Johnson gave as his reason for the latter charge that he considered them personal expenses and that therefore the statute did not apply, but the Court held differently.

Mr. Johnson has announced his intention to appeal.

TO EXTEND DRUMHELLER LINE

President Beatty of the C.P.R., in a recent interview in Calgary, stated that it was the intention of the Canadian Pacific, when conditions warranted it, to extend the Drumheller line to a point of connection with the Bassano-Empress branch near Rosemary or Duchess. A portion of the line would be built and operated jointly with the Canadian National Railways, he said.

FREE TESTING OF SEED GRAIN

Announcement has been made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture that up to ten samples of seed grain will be tested for any person or firm between May 1st and January 1st, free of charge. During the period from January 1st to April 30th, a charge of from fifty cents to one dollar will be made for each sample tested; the same charges will apply in the case of persons having over ten samples tested at any time during the year.

C.O.D. MAIL SERVICE

A C.O.D. service in connection with mail matter became effective in the Dominion on October 1st. The regulations issued by the Post Office Department provide that charges up to \$100 may be collected by the post office, for goods sent from one money order post office to another. Rural routes starting from money order offices are included. Under this

arrangement, goods may not be sent upon approval; the postmaster has no authority to refund the money paid to him by the addressee, which must be forwarded to the sender. With certain restrictions, the C.O.D. fee covers also insurance and registration.

A PROVINCIAL HEALTH WEEK

A "Health Week," between the dates of November 6th and 10th, inclusive, is being arranged by the Alberta Medical Association. Medical practitioners in all parts of the Province will address public meetings on the following subjects:—Cancer, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, Preventative Medicine, and Milk.

EXPECTS REMOVAL OF EMBARGO

In a letter to Mr. Wm. Morgan, Metiskow, received recently, Wm. Henderson, of Lawton, Couper-Angus, Scotland, expresses the opinion that the embargo will undoubtedly be removed, and almost certainly before the end of this year. Mr. Henderson says:—"There has never been any doubt in my mind that, provided expenses are kept down, the open market will make a substantial increase in the value of your stock. I wish you and any other farmers in your district would draw up a letter, pointing out the class of cattle you have, stating whether they are dehorned, and any other points you think of; get it signed by as many as you can and I will get it circulated in our press."

PURCHASING VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

The value of farm products as purchasing power was only 72 per cent. in July, 1922, as compared with the purchasing power of these products in 1913, according to a statement published in the official weekly bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture. For the purposes of illustration the purchasing power of farm products is considered as having been 100 per cent. in 1913. On this basis purchasing power was 76 per cent. in March of this year, and has been declining ever since. The low water mark, however, was reached in November and December, 1921, when the buying power of farm produce stood at 62 per cent. It rose in January, 1922, to 65 per cent. No figures are available since July.

Although the Canadian wheat crop has increased from 301,000,000 bushels in 1921 to 339,000,000 bushels in 1922, according to Dominion Government estimates, the decline in prices has been so drastic that the total money value of this year's crop is estimated by competent authorities to be \$200,000,000 below the level of 1921.

ELIMINATION OF THE CREAM BUYING STATIONS

In publishing in the issue of May 1st an article on the elimination of the cream buying stations, by the Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton, "The U.F.A." invited members who, after reading the explanation of the act, might still favor the retention of the stations, to submit their opinions, with a view to the preparation of a further article. It will be remembered that the act was carried by a substantial majority of the Assembly and that it was supported by a majority of the U.F.A. members. Since May 1st no criticism of the legislation has been received, with the exception of the following, submitted by Millet Local with a request for publication:—

"That this Local censures the Provincial Government for its autocratic action in abolishing the cream testing stations without consulting the wishes of the producers in this matter, or giving them time to become conversant with the reasons for this change."

At the recent American Bankers' Association convention L. F. Loree, of the Association of Railway Executives, urged that the use of trade union funds for political purposes should be made "a criminal offense."

U. F. A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

LIABILITY FOR DEBT OF SON

Question: Is a father liable for debts contracted by his son?

Answer: In this regard, the law is that "in the absence of proof of an express or implied contract on his part, a father is no more liable than a stranger for debts incurred by his children without his authority, and the obligation to maintain his children affords no legal inference of promise to pay even for necessities supplied to them."

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National Land Settlement Plan

THE Western Canada Colonization Association, in close co-operation with the Federal and Imperial Governments and the Canadian railways, has worked out a well-matured settlement policy, which is to be put into effect forthwith—a policy which carries the backing and co-ordinates the colonization activities of these Governments and railways, and of other immigration agencies.

The plan is the joint product of the best available sources of information on the subject. It represents more than a year of continuous investigation, to which the foremost colonization experts of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States have contributed the knowledge born of experience.

In successive conferences at Ottawa, leading up to the present announcement, the Prime Minister, Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Immigration, Honorable Charles Stewart, and the Immigration Committee of the Cabinet, including Senator Dandurand, Senator Bostock and Honorable T. A. Low, have all participated. As Minister of the Interior and of Immigration, Mr. Stewart has, of course, taken a leading part in the laying down of the principles underlying the colonization policy, now given to the public.

The negotiations with the Imperial Government, the Dominion Government, the Canadian Railways, and other organizations, have been carried to success under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Brown, Vice-President, and Mr. F. D. L. Smith, Director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Canada Colonization Association.

The full amount of working capital originally contemplated by the Colonization Association, viz., \$1,500,000, has been over-subscribed.

It is estimated that the working out of the plan will involve the expenditure by the Canada Colonization Association alone of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, within the next five or ten years. The major portion of this fund will be available from commissions earned on the sale of privately-owned lands.

It is calculated that a minimum of ten million acres of vacant land will be settled within the next five to ten years.

The activities of the Colonization Association are to extend beyond the three prairie provinces originally included, so as to embrace every province of the Dominion.

The organization will function under a Board of Directors thoroughly national in character. Land in the Western Provinces is to be sold on a 32-year payment basis, and in the Eastern Provinces on terms which will be governed by local conditions and other considerations. Canadian land agents, all over the country, will be employed in showing lands to prospective settlers and in closing or assisting to close sales. By the time the snow flies several hundred American land agents will be engaged in drumming up settlers for the Western Provinces.

The Canadian immigration machinery in the British Isles, and other European countries, will be greatly expanded and gingered up, so as to obtain a largely-increased share of British and other European agriculturists suitable for settlement in this country.

The Canada Colonization Association, the Canadian Government, and the British Government will jointly finance a national welfare organization, embracing local community clubs, to care for incoming settlers.

Sir John Willison has been appointed President of the Association. Mr. Howard Everett, for many years President of the Luse Land and Development Company, which has colonized over a million acres in Western Canada, is to be the Western General Manager. Dr. George C. Creelman, for seventeen years, President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and later Agent General for Ontario in London, is to have supervision over all operations in the Eastern Provinces.

PLAN OF CO-ORDINATION

CANADA COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION	IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.	DOMINION GOVERNMENT	PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS	CANADIAN RAILWAYS
SUBSCRIBERS DIRECTORS OFFICERS	OVERSEA SETTLEMENT BOARD	MINISTER AND DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION	MINISTER AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	PRESIDENTS AND DEPARTMENTS OF COLONIZATION
List and inspect land in approved districts. Sell land on 32-year payment plan. Assist Governments in originating and selecting settlers. Care for settlers en route. Direct settlers in the purchase of land. Establish community welfare clubs to befriend settlers from outset. Direct movement of farm labourers to Canada where they can become proprietary farmers. Promote extensive movement of British boys to Canadian farms. Encourage the migration of British women to Canada for employment on farms and in domestic service.	Financially assist the Canada Colonization Association. (a) In caring for British settlers en route Canada. (b) In guiding and directing them in the purchase of fertile, well-situated land. (c) In befriending them through local community clubs until they become firmly established. (d) In such other ways as may be agreed upon between the Oversea Settlement Board and the Canada Colonization Association. (e) In preserving the manpower of the Empire for the Empire, and thus increasing the trade and prestige of the British Commonwealth.	Maintain and extend its agencies in Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, to promote an increasing flow of selected settlers to Canadian farms. Carry on an effective advertising campaign for agricultural settlers in Great Britain, the United States and approved countries. Utilize its agencies to post prospective settlers re 32-year purchase plan and welfare work of the Canada Colonization Association. Use the British and foreign press and governmental literature in giving wide-spread publicity to the Canada Colonization Association and its benevolent activities. Financially assist the Canada Colonization Association to carry on its welfare work throughout the Dominion.	Assist in selecting districts for settlement. Extend expert agricultural advice to settlers, especially during the initial period of their tenure. Aid settlers by scientific soil surveys, thus determining adaptability of particular lands to various crops. Utilize their Agents-General in Great Britain in helping to select the right kind of settlers for the various provinces. Furnish the Canada Colonization Association with literature describing the special agricultural attractions of respective provinces.	Co-ordinate their immigration activities with those of the Canada Colonization Association. Provide special transportation rates for settlers. Reduce freight charges on settlers' effects. Establish special rates for colonization agents. Participate in the management of the Canada Colonization Association by appointing representatives to the Board of Directors.

Owners of unoccupied land in the Western Provinces are requested to communicate immediately with the Association at the Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

THE CANADA COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION